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SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

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ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Letter dated 18 May 1995 for the Permanent Representative of Indonesia addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, I have the honour to transmit herewith the communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Bandung, Indonesia, from 25 to 27 April 1995 (see annexes).*

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 12, 18, 24, 25, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 42,

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* The text of the annexes is being circulated in the languages of submission only.

43, 44, 48, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 79, 87, 88, 89, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 142, 154, 156 and 158, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nugroho WISNUMURTI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating
Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries
Bandung, 25-27 April 1995

27 April 1995
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ANNEX I *

COMMUNIQUÉ

Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries Bandung, Indonesia, 25 - 27 April 1995

* The present annexes are being published as received, without formal editing.

COMMUNIQUÉ

Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries Bandung, Indonesia, 25 - 27 April 1995

1. The Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries met at the Ministerial level in Bandung, Indonesia, from 25 to 27 April 1995 to prepare for the Eleventh Summit Conference of the Movement which is scheduled to be held in Cartagena, Colombia, during 18-20 October 1995.

2. The Meeting was chaired by H.E. Mr. Ali Alatas, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia. Other officers of the Bureau who were elected are as follows :

Vice-Chairmen	:		
	Africa	1.	Burkina Faso
		2.	Congo
		3.	Sierra Leone
		4.	South Africa
		5.	Sudan.
	Asia	1.	Islamic Republic of Iran
		2.	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
		3.	Palestine
		4.	Syrian Arab Republic.
	Latin America and the Caribbean	1.	Chile
		2.	Colombia
		3.	Cuba
		4.	Suriname.
	Europe		Malta
Rapporteur General		:	Egypt

3. Representatives of the following countries which are members of the Non-Aligned Movement participated in the Meeting : Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

4. Representatives of the following countries, organizations and national liberation movements attended the Meeting as observers : Azerbaijan, Brazil, China, Costa

Rica, Croatia, El Salvador, Kyrgyztan, Mexico, United Nations, Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC).

5. Guest delegations from the following countries and organizations were also present at the Meeting : Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Holy See, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Program (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Indian Institute for Non Aligned Studies, United Nations High Commisioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (AALCC), South Centre.

6. The Meeting was inaugurated by His Excellency Mr. Soeharto, President of the Republic of Indonesia and Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement on the occasion of the ceremony commemorating the Fortieth Anniversary of the Asian-African Conference which was held on 24 April 1995. His inspiring keynote address was acclaimed as a valuable contribution to the deliberations and the successful outcome of the Meeting, and the text of which was unanimously adopted as an official document. (see annex II).

7. The Ministers warmly welcomed the State of Eritrea as a member of the Movement and the Russian Federation as a guest. The Ministers called upon the Coordinating Bureau in New York to continue its work, through its Working Group on Methodology, concerning the criteria, duration and rights of guest states in the Movement.

8. To finalize the preparations for the Ministerial Meeting, the Coordinating Bureau at Ambassadorial/Senior Officials level met on 21-22 April 1995, in Bandung, and was chaired by H.E. Mr. Nana S. Sutresna, Ambassador-at-Large, Head Executive Assistant to the NAM Chairman.

9. The Ministers observed the Fortieth Anniversary of the Asian-African Conference by participating in the commemoration on 24 April 1995, in Bandung, and reiterated their deep conviction in the continuing validity of the objectives enunciated in the Final Communique of the 1955 Conference. They stressed in particular the importance and enduring relevance of the Ten Principles embodied in the Declaration on the Promotion of World Peace and Cooperation. They further expressed their belief that the Commemoration has provided an opportunity to strengthen the Non-Aligned Movement, to further enhance its role and to reinforce unity and solidarity among its members.

10. They recalled that the basic ideas and orientation conceived in Bandung, and earlier at the Asian Relations Conference in New Delhi in March 1947, found their further expression in Belgrade in 1961, when the Non-Aligned Movement was founded, marking another landmark in the onward march of peoples towards freedom, peace, justice and equality. They recognized that the issues addressed by that Conference on disarmament and security, economic and social progress, human rights and self-determination, world peace and international cooperation, are as relevant today as they were forty years ago. Today, many

parts of the world remain beset by tension, violence, insecurity and poverty. They stressed that at this critical juncture it is the duty of all states to respond with greater determination and commitment to resolve international issues in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Bandung Conference and of the Non-Aligned Movement. In this context, they pledged to continue guiding the activities of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, both in the United Nations and other international fora as well as relations between Non-Aligned countries, in consistence with those principles and objectives.

11. The Bandung Conference articulated the need for a world order founded on the universal ideals of justice, equity, openness and non-discrimination. The Ministers expressed their concern that four decades after the Bandung Conference, the just demands of Non-Aligned and other developing countries for creating a just and equitable system of international economic relations conducive to sustained economic growth and development of developing countries have yet to be realized. International economic relations is still characterized by inequity and structural imbalances. They reiterated their call for renewed commitment to strengthen international economic relations which would recognize a fair participation of developing countries in global economic decision making and that the global economic recovery will be sustained and durable only if it is urgently accompanied by effective measures to reactivate and accelerate economic growth and development of the developing countries, particularly the LDCs.

12. The Ministers underscored the importance given in the Bandung Final Communique of 1955 to strengthen cooperation among Non-Aligned and other developing countries as a means of reinforcing their independence, solidarity and cooperation. To this end, they pledged to do their utmost to strengthen South-South cooperation with a view to achieving their economic security and collective self-reliance and to eliminate existing obstacles as well as to transform such cooperation into valuable inputs to the growth and development efforts of Non-Aligned and other developing countries.

13. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the Report of the Chairman on the Activities of the Movement since the Eleventh Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Cairo, in May-June 1994. They expressed the view that those activities have made further significant contributions not only in strengthening the Movement's vital role in international relations but also in promoting the commonality of interests among its members. They further expressed particular satisfaction that the common positions achieved on a number of issues by the members of the Movement at the United Nations had enabled NAM to increasingly speak with unanimity in international negotiations on issues of significance to the Movement as a whole. They agreed to continue and strengthen this process.

14. The profound changes in the international political environment since the end of the Cold War has made it imperative for the Movement to reassert the validity and relevance of its principles and objectives. These include, inter-alia, safeguarding of the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of States, the achievement of the objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, self-determination of peoples under colonial and alien domination or foreign occupation, equality among nations, full respect for international law, democratization of international relations, economic and social development, equitable international economic order, development of human resources, the protection and promotion of all human rights and fundamental freedoms including the right to development and coexistence among different systems, cultures and societies. The Ministers

were convinced that the Movement should continue to play an active and effective role in laying the foundations and in defining the characteristics of a new era in international relations which should be free from want, fear and all forms of intolerance and which would promote sustained economic growth and development and be based on justice, equality and democracy in international relations. They considered that the Movement's role in the achievement of these objectives would depend on the solidarity among its members, its unity and cohesion, and require concerted efforts on the part of its members to remove areas of disagreement and to resolve disputes peacefully.

15. The Ministers reaffirmed the continuing relevance of the comprehensive review of the international situation since the Jakarta Summit that had been made at the 11th Ministerial Conference held in Cairo. The international situation continues to be very fluid; the climate of uncertainty persists; the tendency to focus primarily on the interests and concerns of a limited number of developed countries remains unchanged and recent commitments in several major areas of international cooperation remain unfulfilled. The economic and developmental interests of developing countries continue to be increasingly marginalized. The Ministers reaffirmed that this latter state of affairs requires to be rectified on a priority basis and Non-Aligned countries must continue to strive to play an increasingly central role in international affairs. The fundamental requirement of development has to be reflected in the new priorities of international cooperation. They expressed particular concern at the persistence of problems relating to poverty, unemployment, under-development, illiteracy, environmental degradation, terrorism, violation of human rights and drug trafficking which generate political and social tensions. They, while recognizing that the violation of human rights could not be condoned, expressed concern over the continuation of the tendency to intervene in the internal affairs of other States under the pretext of protecting human rights or preventing conflicts, which would in effect erode the concept of national sovereignty. They further emphasized the dangers in such interventions and reaffirmed their determination to uphold full respect for national sovereignty of Non-Aligned countries and non-interference in their internal affairs. They also called for full respect for global cultural diversity and for the need to refrain from the imposition of certain cultural values on others.

16. In this context, the Ministers stressed that the pursuit of these objectives can only succeed if based on the recognition of the United Nations as the center-piece and principal mechanism for maintaining international peace and security and fostering international cooperation for development. For the United Nations is the only universal institution which exist today and any system of international relations to continue to be viable and to achieve universal acceptance by the world community as a whole must be firmly rooted in the principles and purposes of the Charter and respect for the decisions of the United Nations and organized on the precepts of sovereign equality, common interests and benefits, equitably shared prosperity and joint commitment to global cooperation based on true partnership. The Movement which constitutes two-thirds of the United Nations membership, must assert itself as the collective and effective voice for the developing world for the creation of an equitable and just international order and build upon its achievements.

17. The Ministers stressed that the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations should provide an unparalleled opportunity to review the performance of the United Nations including its successes and setbacks, during the past five decades with a view to enhancing its role in economic and social development, the maintenance of international peace and security and the pacific settlement of disputes. In this context, the Ministers expressed their satisfaction

for the role which the Movement has been playing in the preparations for the Commemorative Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly for the Fiftieth Anniversary, and endorsed the views that the Non-Aligned countries have expressed in that regard. They affirmed that the Solemn Declaration being negotiated in the Preparatory Committee for the Commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary should reaffirm the validity of the guiding principles of international relations, as identified by the Movement and, while being as comprehensive as possible, should focus on concepts and elements which enjoy the consensus of the international community as a whole. Furthermore, they stressed the importance for the future of the United Nations of adopting a Solemn Declaration for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations, in which the interests of all nations are taken into account. The Ministers stressed the need for the full participation of Palestine in the Special Commemorative Meeting on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations, and instructed the NAM Working Group for the Fiftieth Anniversary to ensure to Palestine the same arrangements applicable to Member and Observer States of the United Nations in the context of the Commemorative Meeting.

18. The Ministers reiterated the importance they have always attached to the reform and restructuring of the United Nations. In this context, they reaffirmed the General Assembly as the highest deliberative and decision-making body in the United Nations System. They welcomed the significant steps taken to revitalize the Assembly, including its decision to continue to use the existing machinery and, when necessary, to create new bodies. They further reiterated the call for the scrupulous observance of Charter provisions on the respective roles of the General Assembly and the Security Council and underlined the need for more effective relations between them. The Ministers also reaffirmed that both the reform and expansion aspects of the Security Council should be considered as integral parts of a common package, taking into account the principles of sovereign equality of states and equitable geographical distribution, as well as the need for transparency, accountability, democratization in the working methods and procedures of the United Nations Security Council including the decision-making processes and procedures of the Security Council. They emphasized that the proposed enlargement of the Council should be comprehensive in nature so as to enhance its credibility and to reflect the universal character of the world body. Attempts to exclude the Non-Aligned countries from any enlargement in the membership of the Security Council would be unacceptable to the Movement. The Ministers therefore agreed on the need for a coherent and coordinated approach by the members of the Movement.

19. The Ministers took note of recent reports and proposals including by non-governmental and other institutions regarding the restructuring of the UN which have far reaching implications for the Non-Aligned and other developing countries. They endorsed the decision of the Joint Coordinating Committee of NAM and the Group of 77 to undertake an in-depth study of these reports with a view to expeditiously evolving a common position. In this respect, they entrusted the Coordinating Bureau in New York with the task of studying ways and means of handling this issue during the forthcoming 50th session of the UN General Assembly. They further concluded that a comprehensive approach by NAM should be elaborated by the High Level Working Group on the Reform and Restructuring of the UN established by the Jakarta Summit.

20. In order to achieve the important objective of the United Nations that is fully responsive to the needs of Non-Aligned countries, the Ministers decided that the Coordinating Bureau in New York should continue its practice of regular meetings to address relevant issues that arise in the United Nations. Likewise, cooperation and joint approach by member

control and disarmament efforts have lost their validity. In the post-Cold War era, there is no justification, if ever there were any, to maintain nuclear arsenals, much less develop new ones, which constitutes a virtual continuation of the arms race, and thereby imperil humankind. The time has come for the entire stockpiles of these deadly weapons of mass destruction to be destroyed once and for all. No non-proliferation regime will succeed so long as nuclear disarmament is not clearly in perspective.

30. The Ministers reaffirmed that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should be pursued simultaneously. They were convinced that endeavors by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the special characteristics of each region, and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armament for all participating States, would enhance the security of all States.

31. The Ministers had an exchange of views on the Review and Extension Conference on the NPT. The result of the exchange of views is contained in a paper which is annexed to and forms part of this Communique (see appendix).

32. The Ministers took note of the work of the Preparatory Committee on the organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (Prepcom of the OPCW) in pursuing the speedy entry into force of the Chemical Weapons Convention. They reiterated the need that all signatories intensify their efforts to promote adherence to the Convention with a view to achieving the objective of total elimination of all weapons of mass destruction. They called upon developed countries to promote international cooperation through transfer of technology, materials and equipment for peaceful purposes in the chemical field and removing all existing unilateral, discriminatory and ad-hoc restriction which can run counter to the objective and purposes of the Convention.

33. The Ministers noted that restrictions were being placed by developed countries on access to technology, through the imposition of non-transparent ad hoc export control regimes with exclusive membership, under the pretext of proliferation concerns. These tend to impede the economic and social development of the developing countries. In order to effectively tackle proliferation concerns, these export control regimes need to be made transparent and able to distinguish between civilian and non-civilian applications of technologies. The Ministers emphasized that the requirements of rapid economic and social development necessitate the need for multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory sensitive technology transfers agreements. They further stressed that States Parties possessing the relevant technologies should fully comply with their obligations deriving from the relevant international instruments such as NPT and CWC. The Ministers reiterated that all States have the right to be fully represented and participate in any arrangement which deal with the said undertakings.

34. The Minister noted that United Nations General Assembly had mandated the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to apprise Governments of the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the progress of the work of the Committee. The Ministers called upon the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to participate in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, as such participation would greatly facilitate the

countries in the General Assembly and in other organs of the United Nations System should continue to be encouraged, as also the work of its various groups on specific issues. In this context, they commended the role of the High-Level Working Group for the Restructuring of the United Nations to democratize and enhance the effectiveness of the Organization and to ensure the Movement's involvement in this important process.

21. The Ministers reaffirmed that close consultations, cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and regional arrangements or agencies, on the basis of Chapter VIII of the UN Charter and of General Assembly resolution 49/57 on Declaration on the Enhancement of Cooperation between the United Nations and Regional Arrangements or Agencies in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security, and of the mandates, scope and composition of the regional arrangements and agencies involved would contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, and that consultation between the representatives of the UN and regional arrangements and agencies would be useful in this regard. They affirmed that regional arrangements and agencies can also contribute to the growth and development of the world economy by encouraging trade, investment and transfer of technology, thus conducive to international peace and security. They stressed that there is a need for a strong commitment by regional arrangements, in their pursuit of regional economic integration and cooperation, within the framework of an open, equitable, non-discriminatory and rule-based multilateral trading system.

22. The Ministers took note of the Supplement to An Agenda for Peace submitted by the United Nations Secretary-General and expressed their readiness to consider the above mentioned Supplement and the proposals contained therein. They took note of the reconvening of the Working Group of the General Assembly on an Agenda for Peace and entrusted the Coordinating Bureau in New York with the task of continuing its work regarding the Supplement with the view of achieving unified and solid position of the Movement in the negotiating process that will ensue and concur that the objective of strengthening the capacity of the Organization in various fields should be pursued within the framework of and in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

23. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation recalled that the Eleventh Ministerial Conference of NAM in Cairo in May-June 1994, had adopted guiding principles for peacekeeping operations of the UN. They reaffirmed the continued validity of those principles. They further instructed the NAM Working Group on Peace Keeping in New York to continue to build upon them taking into account all interests of the Non-Aligned countries, and to coordinate the Movement's position on all aspects of UN's peace-keeping operations.

24. The Ministers reaffirmed that the contribution of all Member States to the cost of peace-keeping should be in accordance with the existing special scale of assessments established by Resolution 3101 (XXVIII), which takes into account the special responsibilities of the five permanent members of the Security Council as well as certain economic considerations. These contributions should, therefore, be paid on time and in full, in accordance with their obligation under Article 17(2) of the United Nations Charter. Participation of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries is an important factor for the success of peace-keeping operations and, therefore, it is necessary to address the problems of reimbursement for troop cost and compensation to participating countries, in particular Non-Aligned and other developing countries. A uniform United Nations scale for death and disability compensation for peace-keeping personnel also needs to be established urgently.

25. The Ministers noted with concern the serious financial situation that confronts the United Nations today, and stressed the need for all Member States to meet their financial obligations to the Organization promptly and in full in accordance with Article 17 of the Charter. They were of the view that in this regard the major contributors could take the lead so that the Organization's financial health is restored speedily.

26. The Ministers reiterated that the principle of the capacity to pay must remain the fundamental criterion underlying any review of the methodology for apportionment of the Organization's expenses, and that the guidelines and practices that have been established over the years should be built upon to better reflect this principle. They also stressed that any review of the methodology should be based on consensus and consultation and not on the basis of unilateral measures.

27. The Ministers noted with deep concern that sanctions applied in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations have profound ramifications not only for the countries involved but also for the neighboring states and trading partners. Therefore sanctions must be lifted as soon as their objectives are achieved. Furthermore, the approach to the question should be based on tenable legal grounds. Attempts either to impose or to prolong the application of sanctions to achieve certain political aims should be rejected. Economic problems confronting states arising out of sanctions imposed on any other state must be dealt with promptly and with adequate compensation. Many critical issues should be clarified prior to the imposition of sanctions. Serious consideration should be given to minimize their potential impact on the country that is targeted as well as the need for a specified time-frame, clearly-defined objectives, humanitarian aspects, in particular, the suffering of the people of the countries upon which the sanctions are imposed as well as provisions to minimize the collateral damages suffered by third parties. The Ministers noted the suggestion by the Secretary-General on the need to establish a mechanism by the Security Council to study, in the context of the implementation of Article 50 of the Charter, all aspects relating to sanctions and their impact in practice. Any mechanism established should contain the element of automaticity.

28. The Ministers welcomed the entry into force of the Law of the Sea Convention of 1982 and the establishment of the International Seabed Authority in Jamaica. They expressed their hope that more countries will ratify the Convention and its implementing agreements. The Ministers believed that the Convention and the agreements represent significant achievements of the international community through multilateral efforts in creating a legal order for the seas and oceans which will, inter alia, facilitate international communication, promote the peaceful uses of the seas and oceans, the equitable and efficient utilization of their resources, the conservation of their living resources, as well as the protection and preservation of the marine environment. The Ministers expressed the hope that agreement relating to Part XI of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982 will be implemented in all of its aspects including the agreement to set up International Seabed Authority without introducing new conditionalities that work against the interests of the developing countries.

29. With the dissipation of East-West confrontation, questions relating to disarmament and international security have acquired a totally new dimension. Deterrent scenarios have become irrelevant while strategic premises that once guided nuclear arms

development of a mutually beneficial dialogue to advance peace, security and cooperation in the region.

35. The Ministers reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of non self-governing territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, regardless of the territory's size, geographical location, population and limited natural resources. They were of the view that the right to self-determination of peoples under alien or colonial domination or foreign occupation is essential to securing universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. They expressed their firm support for the work of the UN Decolonization Committee and its effective contribution to the application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonized Countries and Peoples. They reiterated that the final consummation of the decolonization process remains a major objective for the Movement and pledged their unswerving support to the Plan of Action for the Decade for the Elimination of Colonialism.

36. The Ministers reiterated their support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of all weapons of mass-destruction. To this end, the Ministers reaffirmed the need for the speedy establishment of a nuclear weapons free zone in the Middle East in accordance with the relevant GA resolutions adopted by consensus. They called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the establishment of such a zone and, pending its establishment, called on Israel to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and to place all its nuclear facilities under full-scope IAEA safeguards.

37. In the Middle East, the Ministers reaffirmed their support for the peace process initiated at the Madrid Peace Conference of October 1991 which aims at achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East based on Security Council resolutions, 242, 338 and 425 and the principles of land for peace which ensure the full Israeli withdrawal from Palestinian and other Arab occupied territories.

38. The Ministers noted a number of important developments in the peace process, most notably the signing of the Declaration of Principles between the PLO and Israel on 13 September 1993 as well as the signing of subsequent implementation agreements. While expressing support for the peace endeavors, they voiced serious concern at the obstacles faced to implement the agreements and at the continued tension and violence in the area which is exacerbated by the economic plight of the Palestinians. Further aggravating the situation is Israel's persistent refusal to redeploy its forces from the West Bank and its untenable policy and practice of building settlements in the occupied territories especially in and around the Holy City of Jerusalem, which have grave security, economic and social repercussions. The Ministers called for the full and scrupulous implementation of the agreements reached between the two sides, particularly the holding of elections to a Palestinian legislature. With regard to Israeli's illegal policy and practice of building settlements in the occupied territory, the Ministers called for their dismantlement in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions. They further called for the speedy fulfillment of pledged economic assistance to the Palestinian people at this crucial time. The Ministers also stressed the urgent need for rapid progress towards the attainment of a final settlement and achievement of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, particularly the right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state with Jerusalem as its capital. In this regard, the Ministers expressed

their support to the call made by the Jerusalem Committee, held in Ifrane, Morocco, 16-17 January 1995, to the UN Security Council, in particular the two co-sponsors of the Peace Conference to take necessary measures to compel Israel to desist from carrying out any settlement and Judaisation of the Holy City of Jerusalem and any geographic or demographic changes therein, and to comply with agreements and conventions providing for the preservation of the Palestinian institutions and the Islamic and Christian holy sites in the Holy City of Jerusalem in implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions.

39. The Ministers noted the Washington Declaration between Jordan and Israel which ended the state of war between them and paved the way for signing the Peace Treaty in 26 October 1994, as well as the subsequent agreements through which Jordan was able to regain its sovereignty over all its territories, its rightful-share of water and the demarcation of its international borders.

40. The Ministers noted with appreciation the commendable efforts exerted by the Syrian and Lebanese Governments in order to open up possibilities for achieving progress, in their full commitment to peace in the Middle East, and demanded that Israel totally withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan and Lebanese territories, in implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions and in accordance with international law, and the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force.

41. The Ministers considered that all measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying power, such as its illegal decision of 14 December 1981, that purport to alter the status of the occupied Syrian Golan are null and void, constitute a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and have no legal effect. They called upon Israel to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and withdraw fully from the occupied Syrian Golan to the lines of the 4th of June 1967, in implementation of Security Council resolutions 242 and 338.

42. The Ministers called for the respect of Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and condemned the continued Israeli occupation of parts of South Lebanon and West Beka'a Valley. They reaffirmed the necessity of prompt and unconditional implementation of Security Council Resolution 425 (1978) as a prerequisite to peace and security in the region, the release of all Lebanese detainees in Israeli camps and the lifting of the naval blockade of the Southern Lebanese coast.

43. The Ministers reviewed the situation between Iraq and Kuwait and emphasized that all Member States in the Movement are committed to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of both Kuwait and Iraq. The Ministers also emphasized that the full implementation of all relevant Security Council resolutions constitutes the means of establishing peace, security and stability in the region. In this respect, the Ministers stressed the importance of Iraq to complete its implementation of all relevant Security Council resolutions. The Ministers noted the work of the Tripartite Committee in Geneva under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to solve the problems of all prisoners/detainees and missing persons of Kuwaiti and third country nationals. They stressed the importance of the speedy solution of the problems in accordance with the Final Documents of the Jakarta Summit. They further stressed the need to resolve the issue of all persons missing in action by means of serious and sincere cooperation with the ICRC to reach a solution of this issue. The Ministers noted the progress in the work of the Special Commission

(UNSCOM) and the IAEA in Iraq in order to implement the provision of Section C of the Security Council Resolution 687. They further noted the progress in the compliance of Iraq in the area of nuclear and chemical weapons. The Ministers stressed the need for Iraq to show the same cooperation with the UNSCOM in the field of biological weapon. The Ministers reviewed the issue of human suffering in Iraq and positively noted the resolution recently adopted by the Security Council on this matter which constitutes an important step.

44. The Ministers expressed their deep concern over the human and material losses suffered by the Libyan Arab people and neighboring countries as a result of the sanctions imposed pursuant to Security Council resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993). They affirmed that the escalation of the crisis, the threat of imposing additional sanctions and the use of force as a way of conducting relations among states constitute a violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement as well as international laws and norms. They urged the Security Council to lift the air embargo and the other measures imposed on Libya, in response to the decisions and resolutions adopted by regional organizations on the dispute. They expressed their solidarity with Libya and called upon the three concerned Western countries to respond to the positive initiatives calling for dialogue and negotiations, and for a just and fair trial of the two suspect in a neutral country to be agreed upon by all parties.

45. Recalling the Eleventh Ministerial NAM Conference in Cairo in 1994 which welcomed the establishment within the OAU of a mechanism for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts as adopted by the African Heads of States and Governments in Cairo in June 1993, the Ministers reiterated their hopes that such a mechanism could bring a new instrumental dynamism to deal expeditiously and efficiently with the resolution of conflicts. They expressed their full support for the tireless efforts and initiatives taken by the current Chairman of the OAU, His Excellency Mr. Zine El Abidine ben Ali, President of the Republic of Tunisia, to enhance that process, in particular, the decisions adopted in Tunis on April 20, 1995 at the Summit of the Central Organ Mechanism to resolve the remaining conflicts in Africa. While welcoming the positive developments in Southern Africa, the Ministers called upon the United Nations and the international community to respond to the appeals of and cooperate with the OAU in order to assist these countries in their endeavors for reconciliation, peace and development.

46. The Ministers while upholding the UN Declaration on the Eradication of Colonialism by the year of 2000, noted the positive measures pursued in New Caledonia by the Administrating Authority to promote political, economic and social development in the territory under the framework of the Matignon Accord.

47. The Ministers reviewed the situation prevailing in Somalia, especially in the aftermath of the final withdrawal of UNOSOM II on March 2, 1995. In this regard, while noting with satisfaction the recent positive developments in Somalia, especially the conclusion of the Peace Agreement of February 21, 1995, and the Agreement between the various factions, after the withdrawal of UNOSOM II, on the control of sea and air port facilities, the Ministers, however, expressed their concern that the Somali problem has not yet been resolved and the country is still left without a central government. The Ministers expressed the view that the ultimate responsibility for resolving the Somali problem lies in the hands of the Somali people themselves and urged the Somali leaders to show greater political will to bring about lasting peace and stability in their country. The Ministers also noted with appreciation the

efforts of the Organization of African Unity and in particular the neighboring countries in finding solutions to the political and humanitarian problems in Somalia. In this context, they expressed their full support for the efforts of the current Chairman of the OAU, H.E. President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali of Tunisia, as well as for the initiatives and efforts of H.E. President Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia, mandated by the OAU and by the intergovernmental authority on Drought and Development (IGAAD), in promoting national reconciliation in Somalia.

48. The Ministers requested the Non-Aligned Task Force on Somalia to remain seized of the situation in Somalia. The Ministers also stressed the importance of the role of the Organization of African Unity, League of Arab States and Organization of Islamic Conference in the efforts to assist the Somali people in restoring peace, stability and national reconciliation. The Ministers called upon the international community to provide humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance to the people of Somalia, and expressed their confidence that the Somalis on their part would ensure that conditions in Somalia are conducive for the carrying out of humanitarian activities.

49. The Ministers expressed concern over the latest developments in Burundi which have been marked by the escalation of violence triggered by some organized militias, causing immense human suffering and extensive material damage. They stressed that the responsibility for maintaining peace and security in Burundi lies primarily with the people and the Coalition Government established on the basis of the Convention on Government signed on September 10, 1994. They expressed support for the ongoing efforts of the Government of Burundi to effect national reconciliation through confidence-building programs among the various components of the society. They underscored the crucial role that could be played by the international community and the neighboring countries, in bringing about durable peace in Burundi. In that regard, the Ministers commended the initiatives taken by the leaders in the sub-region, the OAU at Ministerial level, the recent good offices missions of the UN Security Council and all the humanitarian assistance offered to the Government of Burundi in its efforts to alleviate the suffering of the people, particularly those internally displaced or repatriated. The Ministers noted the heavy burden of refugees on the neighboring countries and the need for finding a durable solution. They called upon the international community to intensify their support for the Government of Burundi and the regional initiatives in their endeavors towards national reconciliation and stabilization of the country. In this context, they endorsed the UNSC presidential statement of March 29, 1995 (S/PRST/1995/13), which inter-alia called upon all States, in particular neighboring countries to Burundi, to deny any sanctuary or assistance to the extremist elements within and outside Burundi, and to continue taking all possible measures to ensure that those elements are prevented from carrying out any kind of destabilizing activities from their territories. Furthermore, the Ministers called on all the parties in Burundi to intensify their efforts aimed at achieving national reconciliation and restoring national unity which has been seriously undermined.

50. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the outcome of the Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region convened from 14-17 February 1995 in Bujumbura, Burundi, and called for the effective implementation of the program of action adopted by the Conference. They called on the international community and neighboring countries to further reinforce their coordinated and integrated responses, to strengthen appropriate links and complementarity among the various programs adopted to resolve the plight of refugees and to enhance the pursuit of national reconciliation, economic rehabilitation and reconstruction in the countries affected. The

Ministers confirmed that States hosting large number of refugees should receive the maximum possible assistance from the international community in order to ease their economic difficulties and to facilitate their voluntary repatriation of those refugees.

51. The Ministers took note of the Report of the United Nations Secretary-General on the situation in Rwanda. They commended the continuing efforts made by the Government of Rwanda to return the country to normalcy. With regard to the overall security situation in this country, the Ministers expressed their grave concern over the continued arms flow into the region, the deteriorating situation in refugee camps, the attendant armed incursions into Rwanda, the attack on a refugees camp in Zaire and the recent unfortunate incident in Kibeho (South-West Rwanda), that resulted in enormous loss of human lives. They particularly urged the Government of Rwanda to investigate the Kibeho incident and take immediate action to remedy the situation and avoid similar occurrences in the future. They urged the countries of the region to continue to stem the illegal flow of arms, which should contribute to ending the general state of instability and destabilization of the region. In the view of the fact that the presence of refugees in neighboring countries continues to constitute a problem not only for Rwanda, but also for the countries of asylum, the Ministers expressed their support to the conclusions of the Nairobi Regional Summit of 7 January, 1995, and called on all concerned, especially the UN and UNHCR, to ensure their immediate implementation. They called upon the international community to honor its pledge to assist the Government of Rwanda in rehabilitation and reconstruction program and the speedy operationalization of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, which would assist the process of national reconciliation. Furthermore, the Ministers welcomed the call of the OAU Central Organ for conflict prevention, management and resolution which met at Summit level in Tunis on April 20, 1995, and particularly its call for the convening of an international conference on rehabilitation and reconstruction of the region.

52. The Ministers welcomed the positive developments made in the implementation of the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol since February, aimed at restoring peace and stability in Angola which is essential to its economic and social recovery and encourage UNITA to comply fully and in good faith with the clauses set forth in that Protocol. They welcomed the proposed meeting between President dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi and expressed the hope that this time it will materialize and contribute to the consolidation of the peace process. They urged the United Nations Security Council to implement, without delay, the provisions of its resolution 976/95 which provided for the dispatch of military components of UNAVEM III, in view of the fact that conditions were now propitious for its deployment. They called upon the member States of the Movement to give a positive response to the appeal launched by the Secretary-General to contribute to the full implementation of the Lusaka Protocol. Given the prevailing economic and social situation in Angola, they expressed appreciation for the outcome of the Geneva Conference on Humanitarian Assistance to Angola and appealed to the donor community to implement their pledges in a predictable and timely manner. They also called on the international community to increase humanitarian assistance to the population affected by the prolonged conflict.

53. The Ministers also welcomed the efforts of the member States of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) to promote confidence-building measures, peaceful settlement of disputes, disarmament, non-proliferation and development through the UN Permanent Advisory Committee on Security Matters in Central Africa at its sixth meeting, held in Brazzaville (Congo) in March 1995 and called upon the members of the Committee to

continue to vigorously search for peaceful and lasting solutions to the conflicts in the sub-region with a view of establishing peace and stability in Central Africa, in particular in the Great Lakes Region.

54. The Ministers noted the latest developments in resolving the question of Western Sahara and reiterated the support of the Movement for the efforts of the United Nations to organize and supervise a referendum in accordance with the Settlement Plan and with United Nations Security Council resolutions.

55. The Ministers expressed deep concern that the Liberian factions and political leaders have not been able to agree on the composition and chairmanship of the new Council of State as contained in the Agreement they themselves signed in Accra, Ghana, on 21 December 1994, in conformity with the Cotonou Peace Accord. They paid tribute to the member States of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations for the efforts they have exerted and continue to exert for the achievement of peace and national reconciliation in Liberia. In this context, they expressed their support for the continuing initiatives of ECOWAS under its current Chairman, to achieve peace and stability in Liberia. They welcomed the decision of West African Leaders to hold a summit in Abuja, Nigeria, in May 1995 with the view to furthering the Liberian peace process. They further welcomed the acceptance of Nigeria to host this Summit and urged all the Liberian factions to participate in the Summit. They called on the international community particularly on neighboring states to Liberia to apply strictly the United Nations arms embargo on Liberia imposed by the UN Security Council resolution 788 of 1992. They also called on the international community to continue to provide Liberia with emergency humanitarian assistance, as well as resources for the repatriation and resettlement of internally displaced persons and refugees. They further called for contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia and to provide financial, logistical and other assistance in support of the troops participating in ECOMOG so as to enable it to fulfill its mandate in Liberia. The Ministers observed that as the Organization with primary responsibility for the promotion and maintenance of international peace and security, the United Nations must remain seized with the search for a lasting solution to the Liberian crisis.

56. The Ministers discussed the situation in Sierra Leone and observed that the country had been facing serious difficulties due to the massive influx of Liberian refugees. They noted with deep concern the recent increase in the number of refugees and displaced Sierra Leoneans and the imminent threat of famine, as a result of the escalation in the armed conflict in Sierra Leone. In this regard, they expressed their full support for the initiatives taken and efforts deployed by the United Nations, the Organizations of African Unity and the Commonwealth at the invitation of the Government in their attempt to bring a lasting peace. They called on the rebel faction to cease its armed activities and to accept the Government's offer of a negotiated settlement of the conflict. They appealed to the international community to provide Sierra Leone with substantial emergency humanitarian assistance.

57. The Ministers emphasized the need to resolve all sovereignty and jurisdictional disputes concerning South China Sea by peaceful means without resort to force and urged all parties to exercise restraint with a view to creating a positive climate for the eventual resolution of all contentious issues. They expressed concern over recent developments that may lead to a deterioration of peace and stability in the region. In this context the Ministers supported the principles contained in the 1992 ASEAN Declaration on the South China Sea

and stressed the need for the full implementation of such principles by all the parties concerned. They expressed the hope that all concerned will refrain from further actions that may undermine peace, stability, trust and confidence in the region. To this end, the Ministers welcomed the Indonesian initiative in sponsoring the workshops on managing the potential conflicts in the South China Sea and other measures launched by the countries in the region and China to enhance cooperation and to ensure the peaceful settlement of all outstanding questions.

58. The Ministers expressed their concern over the fact that the Korean Peninsula is still divided in spite of the desire and aspirations of the Korean people and reaffirm their support for the efforts of the Korean people to reunite their homeland based on the principles set forth in the North-South Joint Statement of 4 July 1972 as well as the Agreement concluded in February 1992. They noted the importance of guaranteeing a durable peace and security in the Korean Peninsula for the sake of the common prosperity of the Korean people as well as the peace and security of North-East Asia and the rest of the world. The Ministers expressed the hope that the nuclear issue in the Korean Peninsula, given its political and military nature, should be resolved by peaceful means through dialogue and negotiations among all the parties concerned and full implementation of the Agreed Framework between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America and other agreed relevant documents, taking into account the need for continued cooperation with the IAEA.

59. The Ministers noted with satisfaction further positive developments of dialogue and cooperation for peace and security in Southeast Asia as demonstrated at the ASEAN Regional Forum held in Bangkok on 25 July 1994. The ARF endorsed the purposes and principles of ASEAN's Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South East Asia as a code of conduct in governing relations among states in the region and a unique diplomatic instrument for regional confidence - building, preventive diplomacy and political and security cooperation.

60. The Ministers viewed as positive the developments occurring in Haiti since their last meeting and the establishment of the Central American Social Integration System as the first sub-regional follow up to the Copenhagen Summit. They took note with satisfaction of the latest agreements reached between the Government of Guatemala and the National Revolutionary Unit of Guatemala (URNG), and expressed the hope that the Final Peace Accord would be signed during the current year. They expressed their appreciation of the UN's valuable contribution in the Guatemalan peace process and the successful completion of its mission in El Salvador. They also expressed their hope that Guatemala and Belize will resume and successfully conclude their negotiations at the earliest possible date in order to find a final solution to the dispute. They expressed further the hope that other disputes in the region could be resolved through peaceful means by the parties concerned in accordance with the Ten Bandung Principles of 1955.

61. The Ministers once again called upon the Government of the United States to put to an end to the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed on Cuba for over three decades and for the speedy and effective implementation of relevant General Assembly resolutions, which have been adopted by an increasing majority. They further reaffirmed the view that differences between both countries should be resolved through dialogue and negotiations. The Ministers also expressed their concern regarding new draft legislation before the United States Congress that would tighten the embargo against Cuba and expand its extra-territorial nature, and reiterated their solidarity with the Republic of Cuba.

62. The Ministers welcomed with satisfaction the positive developments aimed at transforming Central America into a region of peace, liberty, democracy and development. In this context, they recognized the efforts made by the Central American governments in order to consolidate peace, national reconciliation, democracy, regional integration and socio-economic development. The Ministers also acknowledged the important contribution of the international community and the United Nations system in support of these goals.

63. The Ministers expressed their grave concern over the continuation of the policy of ethnic cleansing, aggression and genocide in Bosnia-Herzegovina. They underlined their deep concern that it may lead to a new threshold with disastrous consequences as Bosnia-Herzegovina is facing the bleak prospect of the forcible dismantling of its multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and multi-religious society, the brutal decimation of its people and the threat to its sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence. The Ministers recalled once again that earlier peace plans have failed and the latest by the Five-Nation Contact Group has also been rejected by one of the parties which has set a new phase in the conflict and even raised the dangerous specter of renewed carnage. They therefore reiterated the demand that the Security Council should take effective measures to stop aggression and genocide, against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and to ensure the access of humanitarian aid. They further underlined the need for the Security Council to implement fully its resolutions and decisions pertaining to Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Ministers also called for mutual recognition between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) and the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. They expressed their support for the convening of an appropriately-structured international conference on Bosnia-Herzegovina to deal with the wider aspects of the conflict leading ultimately to a comprehensive solution that would enable the people in that region to live securely in peace, stability and tranquility.

64. The Ministers expressed their firm support to the call for an urgent ministerial meeting between the Five Nations Contact Group and the OIC Contact Group to consider ways and means to deal with the deteriorating situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina as called for by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca, Morocco (13-15 December 1994) . They also expressed their support to the decision of the Summit to commission the Chairman of the Twenty-Second ICFM (Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers) and the Chairman of the Twenty-First ICFM as well as the Secretary-General to dispatch a delegation to the capitals of the Permanent Members of the Security Council to apprise them of the prevailing situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

65. The Ministers hailed the visit of H.E. President Soeharto of Indonesia and Chairman of the Movement to Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia during last month. They expressed support to his efforts to contribute to the peace process and to explore all possible avenues for achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the conflict that has engulfed the Balkan region. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed the decision of the Chairman of the Movement, immediately following his visit to the two countries, to pursue further his endeavors by sending a Special Envoy to convey his message to the leaders and officials of the Governments of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia-Montenegro), Slovenia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Russian Federation.

66. The Ministers reaffirmed all previous positions and declarations of the Non-Aligned Movement on the question of Cyprus and expressed deep concern over the fact

that no progress has been achieved in the search for a just and viable solution. They once again called for the withdrawal of foreign troops and settlers, the return of the refugees to their homes in conditions of safety, the restoration of the human rights of all Cypriots and the accounting for those missing. Proceeding from the position that the present status quo in Cyprus, created and maintained by the use of force, is unacceptable, they stressed the need for securing compliance with and implementation of all UN Resolutions on Cyprus. To that end, they further stressed the need that the Security Council should take resolute action and the necessary measures, including the holding of an International Conference and steps for the demilitarization of Cyprus, as proposed by the President of Cyprus. Furthermore they reaffirmed their support of the UN Secretary General's efforts for a just and workable solution as provided in Security Council Resolution 939(94) for a bi-zonal and bi-communal federation with single sovereignty, citizenship and international personality and with political equality as described in the relevant Resolutions of the Security Council. In this respect, they decided to request the Contact Group of the Non-Aligned Countries to actively follow and support the United Nations efforts for the solution of the Cyprus problem.

67. The Ministers reviewed the developments that occurred in the Mediterranean region since the Jakarta Summit and recalled the Ministerial Meetings of the Mediterranean Non-Aligned Countries held in Valletta in 1984, in Brioni in 1987 and in Algiers in 1989. They reaffirmed their determination to pursue their initiatives aimed at promoting comprehensive and equitable cooperation in the region. The Ministers expressed their support to the initiatives of the Mediterranean countries in their efforts to adopt effective measures to promote confidence-and-security-building and stability in their region by the elimination of all causes of tension and the consequent threat to peace and security.

68. In this context, the Ministers reiterated their full support to the efforts aimed at the reactivation of the Group 5+5 which constitutes a concrete and important contribution to a comprehensive approach for Mediterranean co-operation and security. They also reiterated their support to the proposal to convene a CSCM. The Ministers also welcomed the ongoing informal dialogue taking place within the Mediterranean Forum, initiated by H.E. President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and the OSCE. They further welcomed the proposal of H.M. King Hassan II of Morocco at the CSCE Ministerial Meeting in Rome in December 1993, to host a Ministerial Meeting on security and co-operation in the Mediterranean. They also welcomed the initiative by Malta to set up a Council of the Mediterranean. The Ministers took note of the convening, in November 1995, of the IPU Second Conference on Security and Co-operation in the Mediterranean to be held in Malta and the Euro-Med Conference to be held in Barcelona.

69. The Ministers stressed that respect for the right of self-determination, elimination of foreign occupation and foreign bases, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs and respect for sovereignty of states are prerequisites for the establishment of peace and security in the region.

70. The Ministers took note of the efforts of the Non-Aligned Mediterranean countries to strengthen further their co-operation in facing terrorist activities which pose a serious threat to peace, security and stability in the region and therefore to the improvement of the current political, economic and social situation.

71. The Ministers reaffirmed the solemn commitment of their countries to the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in their political, economic, social and cultural dimensions, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and other international instruments relating to human rights and international law as well as the Vienna Declaration. They reaffirmed that democracy, development and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing, and should be promoted with due regard to cultural diversity in a complementary and integral manner through appropriate methods. In this regard, they insisted that the promotion and protection of all human rights in all their dimensions must be ruled by criteria of indivisibility, impartiality and universality, in order to ensure their transparent and objective observance. It was reiterated that all nations have the right to freely establish their own political, social, economic and cultural systems on the basis of respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of others. Violations and abuses of human rights should not be condoned under any circumstances. It was essential to avoid at the same time a selective application or undue emphasis of one category over another. The Ministers upheld the Vienna spirit of international cooperation that should exclude exploitation of the question of human rights for political purposes, including selective targeting of individual countries for extraneous motivations, or its use as a condition for extending trade and economic assistance. It was stressed that while the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms is the first responsibility of governments, the United Nations is called to play an important role in supporting and assisting in the implementation of the provisions of international instruments on human rights and of the recommendations of the Vienna Declaration and Program of Action. In this regard, the Ministers underlined the need for the effective discharge of the mandate of the High Commissioner of Human Rights while emphasizing that coordination of human rights activities in the UN system should be done by UN organs, bodies and specialized agencies whose mandate deal with human rights, taking into account the need to avoid unnecessary duplication.

72. The Ministers recalled the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of Jakarta Summit on terrorism which has emerged as one of the most dangerous threats to the enjoyment of human rights in many parts of the world. They recognized terrorism as a violation of human rights and unequivocally condemned all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations including its links with drug trafficking in certain countries. They emphasized that the sponsorship of terrorism or allowing the use of national territories for the planning, organizing, training, instigating or the commissioning of terrorist acts against other countries constitute a violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter. In this regard, they urged the international community to take appropriate measures to enhance cooperation in the fight against the threat of terrorism wherever, by whoever and against whomever it occurs at national, regional and international levels. They welcomed the adoption of General Assembly resolution 49/60 as well as the Commission of Human Rights resolution 1994/46 on terrorism. They underlined paragraph 100 of the Final Document of the Jakarta Summit which differentiates terrorism from the struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for self-determination.

73. The Ministers reaffirmed that the olympic ideal is to promote international understanding among the youth of the world through sports and culture, in order to advance the harmonious development of humankind. They endorsed the call of the United Nations General Assembly for all its members states to participate in an Olympic Truce to be observed

during the 1996 Summer Games in Atlanta, USA, as part of their observance of the centenary of modern olympics.

74. The Ministers reasserted the Jakarta Summit's decision to place economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty at the top of their agenda and considered these issues their greatest challenge for the 1990's and beyond. In a world of growing interdependence, liberalization of trade, globalization of economy and increasing regional cooperation and integration, peace and security cannot be ensured in the absence of sustainable development and the eradication of poverty. In many cases, the root causes of instability and conflict are directly related to a low level of development and very unsatisfactory economic performance. For a world divided between the haves and have-nots is inherently unstable.

75. In reviewing the developments in the world economic situation and international economic relations since the Eleventh Ministerial Conference, the Ministers welcomed the positive trends in world economic growth but also expressed their deep concern with the lack of economic progress in many developing countries, particularly in Africa. Slow growth, uncertainties and imbalances continue to plague their economies and, despite the bright promise and expectations for revitalizing development in the post-Cold War era, the results so far have proved to be disappointing. The Ministers expressed their disappointment with the continuing adverse external economic environment characterized by increased protectionism including unilateral and arbitrary restriction in the field of trade and market access, worsening terms of trade, stagnation and decline in official development assistance, volatile financial flows and exchange rate fluctuations, as well as constraints in access to technology. As a result, the gap between the rich and the poor nations continues to widen unabatedly.

76. The Ministers felt the need to further strengthen cooperation and coordination between the Bretton Woods institutions and the United Nations System. They also considered the importance of those institutions to further adapt and adjust their policies and programs to the critical needs of developing countries in close cooperation and coordination particularly with UNCTAD. They welcomed the establishment in the WTO of a Working Group based on the proposal of King Hassan II, of Morocco to examine the question of coherence of monetary, financial and commercial policies.

77. The Ministers drew attention to the increasing vulnerability of the developing countries to the vicissitudes of the international economic situation in the wake of globalization and integration of the international economy. They reiterated the need for democratization and transparency in international economic and financial decision-making in all fora and at all levels, with the full participation of developing countries so as to ensure that their development interests would be fully taken into account. They also stressed that the development process and international cooperation for development particularly in the area of the transfer of technology should not be solely left to the private sector or the market process. Likewise, social justice, equitable access to development opportunities and the need for broad-based economic growth and development required that the State play an important role.

78. The Ministers reiterated their call for reactivation of the North-South dialogue as an important factor in the creation of a favorable international economic environment

conducive to the development of the developing countries. In this context, they welcomed the enduring efforts of H.E. President Soeharto of Indonesia, as Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, in bringing the concerns of the developing countries to the attention of the developed countries particularly through the Group of 7, both at their Summits in Tokyo and Naples, as well as to other concerned parties so as to foster deeper understanding and a just and equitable system of international economic relations.

79. The Ministers asserted that the promotion of development cooperation and management of global interdependence require a more balanced and equitable approach, with full participation of all countries. Noting that proposals for reforming the multilateral financial institutions are likely to be discussed, including at the forthcoming G-7 Summit in Halifax, and in view of the broad implications of such proposals, they invited the NAM Coordinating Bureau and the Group of 77 to assess the implications of the various proposals and any decisions of the Summit, with a view to developing a common South position on these issues. Furthermore, the Ministers underlined the validity of the call for a new orientation between the developed and developing countries as adopted at the Jakarta Summit whereby constructive dialogue and partnership were emphasized based on mutuality of interests and benefits, genuine interdependence and shared responsibilities. In this context, and in view of the adoption by consensus of General Assembly resolution 48/165 on "Renewal of the Dialogue on Strengthening International Economic Cooperation for Development through Partnership", which was jointly sponsored by the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77, they reaffirmed their conviction that only through the vigorous pursuit of such a dialogue and partnership could equity in the management of interdependence be successfully achieved and peace and prosperity secured for all. The Ministers therefore emphasized the need to follow up on this consensus resolution and to continue, including through various innovative measures, their efforts to further enhance the dialogue and to engage the developed countries in constructive negotiations to create a conducive atmosphere for advancing the development goals and aspirations of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries.

80. The Ministers stressed the importance of an Agenda for Development as the basis for restoring the centrality of development in the United Nations' work and addressing the needs and priorities of developing countries. In this respect, the Ministers welcomed the paper of an Agenda for Development adopted by the G-77 which constitutes a constructive, comprehensive and elaborated approach for consideration by the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group of the General Assembly. Furthermore, the Ministers expressed their full support for the Paper and called upon the member countries to work closely with the G-77 in the deliberations of an Agenda for Development in the Ad Hoc Working Group.

81. The Ministers recommended, taking into consideration the relevant mandates, that the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement in cooperation with the Chairman of the Group of 77, carry out necessary contacts with their developed country partners, particularly the G-7 at its next Leaders meeting in Halifax, so that they would take into account the views of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries on development issues, in particular an on Agenda for Development.

82. The Ministers stressed that for the Agenda to be successful, it should be action-oriented and based on the commitments set forth in the Declaration of the 18th Special Session of the General Assembly on International Economic Cooperation for Development, the Fourth United Nations International Development Strategy, the Action Program for the

LDCs, the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (UN-NADAF), and on agreements reached in recent major United Nations development-related conferences. In that context, they highlighted that an Agenda for Development should, first and foremost, seek to promote effective implementation of existing commitments and agreements in the areas of economic and social development and to give effective response to the problems faced in the substantive issues of international trade, money and finance, science and technology, information and communication flows.

83. The Ministers underlined the significance of macroeconomic policy coordination in reducing the uncertainties pertaining to trade, financial flows and investment worldwide.

84. The Ministers regretted that, despite the introduction and implementation of several approaches to the debt problem in accordance with the various agreements and commitments over the past decade, a majority of developing countries particularly in Africa and those at the low, lower-middle and middle income levels continued to be afflicted by the debt crisis. In this context, the Ministers underlined the importance of the outcome of the Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries on Debt and Development in Jakarta in August 1994, which provided the international community with an innovative approach. They believe that if this approach were accepted and fully implemented as well as being extended to cover the problems of other categories of indebted developing countries, especially the Least Developed Countries, it could prove to have an enduring and positive impact for solving the debt problem. The Ministers, therefore, called upon the international community, particularly the donor countries and the international financial institutions, to adopt this approach which is development-oriented and includes a once-and-for-all arrangement characterized by a substantial reduction in the stock and servicing of all categories of debt including multilateral debt across all debtor developing countries and to provide new and additional financial resources on concessional and/or favorable terms for achieving the goals of sustainable development. The Ministers further called on the international community to develop and implement initiatives adopted by the G-7 to alleviate the debt burden with a view to finding a lasting solution to the problem through, inter alia, supporting schemes, debt swaps for investment and infrastructure projects that would be beneficial to both debtors and creditors. They noted the need to ensure that financial flows on concessional terms to developing countries are maintained while developing these initiatives.

85. In this regard, the Ministers also welcomed the consensus adoption of General Assembly resolution 49/94 on the external debt of the developing countries jointly sponsored by the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 as a step in the right direction towards a comprehensive, effective, equitable and durable solution. The approach to debt relief as adopted in the World Summit for Social Development was welcomed by the Ministers. These measures should be further strengthened to alleviate the debts of the poorest and most heavily indebted countries at an early date, through the immediate implementation of the terms of debt forgiveness agreed upon in Paris Club in December 1994, which encompass debt reduction including cancellation or other debt relief measures. Furthermore, the Ministers noted with appreciation the decision of the Paris Club taken in February this year to cancel by $ 1 billion the stock of debt of six of the poorest and most indebted developing countries. They urged the Paris Club to continue these positive steps and to expand the scope of such arrangements to other poor and most indebted countries, particularly in Africa, with the necessary flexibility, and to further deepen the extent of such cancellation. They also encouraged the Paris Club and

member countries to increase the concessional flows of resources to those countries facing special difficulties.

86. The Ministers expressed their deep concern over the diminishing level of financial resources for development and high interest rates. Despite recent developments regarding increased private financial flows to a limited number of developing countries, they expressed disappointment with the continuous decline in Official Development Assistance (ODA) which is of paramount importance to the majority of the developing countries, particularly the LDCs and Africa. They therefore strongly urged the developed countries who have not yet done so, to attain the agreed ODA target of 0.7 per cent of their respective GNP's by the year 2000 and to fulfill their commitment to transfer substantial new and additional financial resources to the developing countries to meet their requirements for achieving sustainable development. The Ministers reaffirmed their support for the "20/20 concept", as endorsed by the World Summit for Social Development, calling for a mutual commitment between interested developed and developing country partners to allocate, on average 20 per cent of ODA and 20 per cent of the national budget, respectively, to basic social programs.

87. They hoped that the substantive increase in the volume of private financial flows should be expanded to assist the development efforts of a broad range of developing countries as they have shouldered the burden of continuously undertaking structural adjustment and of seeking to create a conducive domestic economic environment for such an investment. In this regard they strongly urged the international community to strive for a more conducive external environment, so as to ensure increased assurance and long-term predictability of such flows to an increasing number of developing countries. They also urged the international community to devise a mechanism for monitoring short-term private flows and to safeguard the developing countries from the adverse effects of such volatile flows. In this context, the Ministers also renewed their support for the convening of an international conference on financing for development.

88. The Ministers expressed their concern over the continued use of unilateral coercive economic measures by the developed countries aimed at the developing countries with a view to serving political or economic purposes, which have had negative impacts on the development process of the targeted developing countries. They deemed such measures unacceptable and called for their immediate cessation.

89. The Ministers reaffirmed the link between trade, finance and monetary issues and the need to improve the trading environment so as to permit developing countries to meet their development objectives. While welcoming the outcome of the Uruguay Round and the establishment of the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Ministers reiterated their call for the speedy ratification and full implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreement. In this respect, they expressed the need for an action program to implement the commitments stated in the Final Act of the Uruguay Round Agreement for positive efforts designed to ensure that the developing countries ensure a share in the growth of international trade commensurate with the needs for their economic development. They reaffirmed the need for a global environment to enhance the stability and predictability of the global financial market to enable developing countries to benefit from trade promotion and thus create a healthy link between trade, finance and currency exchanges so as to lead to a balanced improvement in the terms of international trade and therefore increase export earnings of the developing countries. They

stressed the need to take appropriate measures, consistent with the Final Act of the Uruguay Round, in favor of the LDCs and the net food importing developing countries with the full implementation of the Ministerial Decision adopted in Marrakesh at the end of the Uruguay Round negotiations in order to give these countries special attention with a view to enhancing their participation in the multilateral trading system and mitigating any adverse effects of the implementation of the Final Act of the Uruguay Round Agreement.

90. The Ministers expressed their deep concern with regard to new concepts and proposals which seek to link domestic standards relating to the environment, labor laws, human rights, and other social issues, through the application of trade measures and bilateral pressures which negate the comparative advantage of developing countries. The Ministers strongly urged all concerned to refrain from actions which may have the effect of unravelling the carefully negotiated balance of rights, obligations and interests of all parties in the Final Act of the Uruguay Round on the liberalization and expansion of world trade. The Non-Aligned Movement must remain vigilant to threats posed to the multilateral trading system via the mechanism of discriminatory restrictions, unilateral actions and/or onerous conditionalities.

91. The Ministers emphasized the importance of ensuring that the United Nations system play a greater role in the field of development by enabling both UNCTAD and the specialized agencies, including UNIDO, to play their full role as essential focal points in that system for inter-alia trade and development and the industrial development of developing countries. They expressed their firm determination to oppose any attempt to weaken or undermine the contributions of these organization to the development process. In emphasizing that these bodies were designed to serve the development objectives of the developing countries, the Ministers called for renewed efforts to strengthen and reinvigorate their respective roles and functions.

92. The Ministers further stressed their belief in the important role and relevance of UNCTAD in advancing development. Recent developments and institutional changes in the world, including the creation of the World Trade Organization (WTO), have reinforced the need for UNCTAD as a policy-oriented trade forum with a strong development perspective. Therefore, they reaffirmed the strong commitment of the Non-Aligned Movement to strengthening UNCTAD, including the need to provide it with adequate resources, and they looked forward to UNCTAD IX as a forum for providing important inputs and directions for global development.

93. The Ministers also welcomed the successful outcome of the International Conference on Population and Development, which was designed to integrate population issues in the development context. The Ministers noted that since the consensus adoption of General Assembly resolution 49/128 on the Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, co-sponsored by the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77, the first steps had already been taken to implement its provisions. They hoped that the ECOSOC, at its substantive session in 1995, would be able to substantiate this progress by way of adopting appropriate Terms of Reference for the newly revitalized Commission on Population and Development. They also hoped that the Council would be in a position to recommend the establishment of a separate Executive Board of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).Furthermore, the Ministers called for the speedy implementation of the Cairo Program of Action and to this end underscored the importance they attached to the roles of

both the international community and the United Nations system in mobilizing the necessary resources for this purpose. Moreover, the Ministers welcomed the constructive outcome of the first meeting of the "Partners in Population and Development: A South-South Initiative", held in Zimbabwe on 19-20 April 1995.

94. The Ministers reviewed the situation since the UNCED Conference in Rio in June 1992 and while reaffirming their commitment to advancing the outcomes of the Conference through the spirit of partnership, they also expressed their disappointment with the lack of implementation of the provisions particularly regarding transfer of environmentally sound technology on a concessional basis and the failure to provide new and additional financial resources for the implementation of programs and projects of Agenda 21. Moreover, while they recognized the progress in restructuring and replenishment of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and the coming into effect of the GEF Trust Fund on March 16, 1995, they noted that these resources fell far short of the agreed requirements for the implementation of Agenda 21. They, therefore, called on the international community, particularly the developed countries, to fulfill their commitments in this regard and to enable the developing countries to fulfill theirs.

95. The Ministers expressed their concern for the unsafe maritime transportation and dumping of nuclear wastes as well as for the risks and dangers this transportation and dumping presents especially to sea coastal areas and fisheries and any other areas, particularly those under state sovereignty and jurisdiction. The Ministers agreed that it is necessary to strengthen current international regulations on this matter through enhancing transparency and controls as well as participation by affected States, in the framework of the Basel Convention and of competent international fora, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency and the International Maritime Organization. They also recognized the need for strengthening existing laws and regulations regarding management of toxic and hazardous wastes and called for further development of relevant international laws and regulations. In this context the Ministers reiterated their support for the decision of the Second Conference of the Basel Convention which decided inter alia the prohibition by the end of 1997 of all transboundary movement of hazardous wastes destined for recovery and/or recycling from OECD to non OECD countries, and urged for its strict implementation.

96. The Ministers, in noting the fundamental role played by science and technology in advancing economic growth and sustainable development, stressed the importance of access to technology including environmentally sound technology and that its transfer to the developing countries should be on a preferential and concessional basis. They also firmly believed that such transfer should not be solely left in the hands of the private sector or based on market prices and that the naticnal capacities of the developing countries should be substantially supported by the international community.

97. The Ministers welcomed the Bali Declaration and the Program of Action on Food Security of the NAM and Other Developing Countries adopted at the Conference of Ministers of Food and Agriculture of the Non-Aligned Movement on Food Security held in Bali, Indonesia, from 7-11 October 1994. Taking into account the linkage of food security with productive agriculture and the achievement of other targets of development, the Ministers stressed the need to attach priority attention to food security in the development of the developing countries. In this respect, FAO should provide greater focus in its programs to assist the NAM and other developing countries to achieve this objective. The Ministers

supported the call made by FAO for the convening of a World Food Summit in 1996. In this connection, they further supported the decision to convene a preparatory meeting of the Ministers of Agriculture of the Non-Aligned Countries to be held in October 1995 and urged member countries to participate actively.

98. The Ministers reiterated their concern with the continuing development crisis in the least developed countries. They regretted that the commitments undertaken by the international community have not been fulfilled, thereby seriously hampering the development efforts of the LDCs. As a result, the number of LDCs has increased since the adoption of the Program of Action of the LDCs. In this context, the Ministers once again called for the full, effective and expeditious implementation of the Program of Action for the LDCs for the 1990s, in order to enable the LDCs to reactivate and accelerate their growth on a sustainable basis. To this end, they further urged the developed partners to cancel all types of LDCs debt as well as to immediately fulfill their commitment to reach the ODA target of 0.15% and to strive to reach the ODA target of 0.20% by the year 2000. They also urged the international community to take concrete steps so as to help the LDCs to achieve broader and preferential access for their exports to the markets of the developed countries and to provide supportive action in the area of services including to seek to enhance the flow of foreign direct investments (FDI). In this regard, the Ministers recalled the Marrakesh Ministerial decisions of 15 April 1994 to enable the LDCs to cope with any possible unfavorable consequences of the Final Act of the Uruguay Round.

99. The Ministers also reiterated their deep concern about the persistent critical economic situation in Africa. They noted that, despite numerous consensus agreements and commitments, the results remain disappointing, indicating a failure by the international community to effectively address the economic needs of the continent. They therefore urged the international community, particularly the developed countries and the United Nations systems, to adopt, strengthen and implement effective measures to support the efforts of these countries in the process of economic reform and sustainable development. They stressed that a sound national macroeconomic policy is supportive of such a process. They also called for the provision, especially by the United Nations systems, of effective means, including new and additional financial resources targeted at social sector development to alleviate adverse effects resulting from the implementation of structural adjustment programs. The Ministers welcomed the adoption of General Assembly resolution 49/42 and called for the speedy implementation of United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, as well as the consolidation of efforts toward the diversification of the African economies. The Ministers reiterated their support for the appeal of the King of Morocco to launch a Marshall Plan for Africa aimed at revitalization of economic growth and development in Africa. They expressed their concern over the continuing problems of chronic indebtedness in Africa as well as the problems of natural disasters, including decertification, despite efforts undertaken at national, sub-regional and regional levels. The Ministers further welcomed the recent Cairo Declaration on the Economic and Social Development of Africa, adopted on 28 March 1995 by the 17th extraordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers. While stressing that the continent's economic and social development depends primarily on the efforts of African countries themselves, they reaffirmed the importance of external assistance as a valuable supportive supplement. They further expressed great appreciation for the results of the Asia Africa Forum held in Bandung in December 1994 as a follow-up to the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) which is a concrete expression of Afro-Asian solidarity and cooperation.

100. The Ministers appealed to all member states of the United Nations, especially the NAM members, to accelerate the process of signature and ratification of the International Convention to Combat Decertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Decertification, particularly in Africa, with a view to expediting its entry into force and full and effective implementation.

101. The Ministers considered that South-South cooperation should be pursued as a vital component of strategies aimed at long-term growth and development, and constitute an important element for strengthening the South-South relations by broadening and intensifying economic cooperation among developing countries. The Ministers stressed that South-South cooperation was an inescapable corollary of cooperation between the developed and developing countries which would serve to strengthen the national capacities of the developing countries in their development process. They, therefore, strongly reaffirmed their commitment to intensify South-South cooperation as a viable mechanism for the promotion of growth and sustainable development for achieving greater collective self-reliance of the developing countries. The Ministers also welcomed the adoption by consensus of General Assembly resolution 49/96, co-sponsored by the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77, on convening a United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation and reiterated their strong support for holding the Conference not later than 1997. To ensure the successful outcome of the Conference, the Ministers called upon the member states of the Non-Aligned Movement and other developing countries to make thorough and adequate preparations. In this context, and for the purpose of helping to expedite South-South programs and projects, they reiterated their belief that the evolutionary and tripartite approaches, which have already been proven successful, should be vigorously explored and put into practice. They also stressed that, in promoting such programs and projects, the support and assistance, including provision of financial resources, of the developed countries and the relevant multilateral institutions should be explored.

102. The Ministers expressed their conviction that regional and sub-regional economic cooperation and integration can play an important role in the promotion of North-South and South-South cooperation as well as contribute to global peace and security. They invited the international community to lend its full support to the efforts of the developing countries aimed at the expansion of regional and sub-regional cooperation and development. In this context, the Ministers took note of the upcoming Economic Summit Conference to be held in Amman from October 30 to November 1, 1995, and expressed the hope that this Summit will contribute to the promotion of regional and international economic cooperation in the Middle East and North Africa.

103. The Ministers stressed that in order for the developing countries to effectively meet their development goals, including the eradication of poverty, it is imperative to forge a collective approach in the areas of both North-South and South-South cooperation. They noted that the Joint Coordinating Committee of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 (JCC), which was designed to facilitate such an approach between the Movement and the Group of 77, has already been operationalized by the convening of an informal meeting of the JCC at the Ministerial level in New York, at the beginning of the 49th session of the United Nations General Assembly. They welcomed the representation made by the Co-Chairmen of the JCC to the UN Secretary-General, following that meeting, to transmit the views of the JCC on an Agenda for Development and also its views on ways and means to reactivate the

dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership. They furthermore stressed the importance of maximizing the JCC as a mechanism for harmonizing and coordinating the activities of the developing countries. They also urged Member States to strengthen this mechanism so as to ensure that the interests and positions of the Non-Aligned Movement would be fully reflected in the various international negotiations and organizations. The Ministers, therefore, welcomed the outcome of the meeting at Ambassadorial level of the JCC members which agreed on the issues to be considered by the JCC as well as its schedule of meetings for 1995.

104. The Ministers further requested the JCC, as called for by the Jakarta Summit, to harmonize and if possible to integrate the respective programs and projects of the Action Program of Economic Cooperation (APEC) of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Caracas Program of Action (CPA) of the Group of 77. Such endeavors could then become an integral part of the preparatory process of the proposed United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation in 1996.

105. The Ministers affirmed that technical cooperation among developing countries served as an important catalyst for strengthening South-South cooperation, and is an essential means for supporting national and collective self-reliance of developing countries, especially by promoting the effective utilization of human resources, the exchange of information and sharing of experience on development. In order to enhance and develop TCDC through concrete and action-oriented programs and activities as well as active involvement of private sector, appropriate institutional focus and support is required. In this regard, the Ministers took note with interest the idea of establishing a NAM Center for South-South Technical Cooperation and requested that this proposal be elaborated for further study and consideration.

106. The Ministers recognized the importance of the role and activities of the South Center and reiterated their commitment to fully support the Center. To this end, they called upon the Member States to lend their full support towards strengthening the Center for carrying out its objectives and functions as stipulated in the Agreement to Establish the South Center.

107. The Ministers welcomed the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development, which was convened in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1995. They expressed their determination to adhere to the principles and fulfill the ten commitments contained in the Declaration adopted by the Heads of State and Government at the Summit. They underscored the urgent need to implement the Program of Action which recommended actions to create, in a framework of sustained economic growth and sustainable development, a national and international environment favorable to social development, to eradicate poverty, to enhance productive employment with the goal of achieving full employment, to reduce unemployment as well as to foster social integration. They further expressed the imperative need for sustained action to promote accelerated development of developing countries, and the urgent need for national efforts to be complemented by effective international cooperation in achieving social development and social justice. In this context, they urged the international community, particularly the developed countries and international organizations, to fulfill their commitments to transfer substantial new and additional financial and technical resources to the developing countries to meet their formidable development challenges. Only by realizing the

goals set at the World Summit for Social Development, will lasting peace and security, economic progress and social emancipation, be attained for all of humankind.

108. The Ministers reiterated the support of the Non-Aligned Movement for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in Beijing in 1995. In recognizing the important role of women in the development process as active agents and beneficiaries, and the contribution of women to national development, they expressed hope that the Conference would benefit the development goals of developing countries. The Ministers noted the importance of convening in Beijing, prior to the World Conference, the Fourth Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries devoted to the Role of Women in Development in order to contribute to shaping a Declaration and Platform for Action to be adopted at the World Conference that will effectively further enhance women's participation and leadership roles in political, civil and economic, social and cultural life and in development. In contributing to the finalization of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action, the Ministers stressed the need to continue to give recognition to women's human rights in society and to stress the importance of equal access to all aspects of development activities, particularly education and training, health care, employment, access to credits and the use of new technologies. This contribution should also include provisions regarding efforts to develop a political, economic, social and cultural environment conducive to full integration of women in sustainable development, as well as to take necessary steps to increase cooperation among developing countries and with the developed countries in strengthening the role of women in development which will enable women to participate fully and equally with men in all development activities, including in the decision-making process. In this context, they urged the Non-Aligned Countries to support and work closely with the Group of 77 in the negotiating process of the coming Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing. They further decided to facilitate active participation of women from the NAM countries in this conference. They also called on States that have not done so to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

109. The Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to realizing the goals for children set out in the Declaration and Plan of Action adopted at the World Summit for Children, and restated by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in 1992, the World Conference on Human Rights in 1993, the International Conference on Population and Development in 1994, and the World Summit for Social Development in 1995. They called upon all States who have not yet done so to ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child as soon as possible, and to complete and implement their respective National Programs of Action, as well as take all necessary measures to achieve the Mid-Decade Goals by the end of 1995 and the end-Decade goals by the year 2000 as set forth in the Plan of Action of the World Summit for Children. They undertook to ensure that all children enjoy their fundamental human rights and to promote the exercise of those rights by making basic education accessible to all children, particularly girls, recognizing that investing in their education is a key element to achieving social equality and higher productivity as it generates social returns in term of health, lower infant mortality and reduced fertility rate. The Ministers endorsed the call of the World Summit for Social Development for particular efforts to protect children who are victims of inadequate social and economic conditions, particularly those in especially difficult circumstances, such as natural disasters, armed conflict, exploitation, illiteracy, hunger and disability. The Ministers also reiterated the call made at the World Summit for Social Development, for labor policies and programs to be designed to help eradicate family poverty, which is the main cause of child labor, to eliminate child labor and to

encourage parents to send their children to school through, inter alia, the provision of social services and other incentives.

110. The Ministers reiterated their call made at the Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the NAM held in Cairo for urgent action to end the exploitative use of children in prostitution and pornography as well as the sale of children and children's organ-trafficking.

111. Considering the call adopted in the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo towards the holding of the Global Conference on Migration and Development, as well as the call in the World Summit for Social Development (WSSD) in Copenhagen for a program of action for international cooperation and concerted responses to the plight and predicament of migrant workers and their families, the Ministers reiterated their resolve, stated in the Eleventh Ministerial Conference in Cairo, to emphasize that special attention should be accorded to migrant workers and their families, and encouraged all countries especially the members of the NAM, to become parties to the UN Convention on the Protection of Migrant Workers and their Families. They also expressed support for considering the convening of an International Conference on Migration and Development, taking into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 49/127 .

112. Taking into account the preparatory nature of this Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau at Ministerial level and imbued by a desire to integrate the Movement in the mainstream of international cooperation as a vibrant and productive component, the Ministers decided to submit to the Eleventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries their recommendations to shaping a just and equitable new world order.

113. The Ministers expressed their deep appreciation to the Government and people of Indonesia for the excellent arrangements made, as well as for the warm and generous hospitality extended to them. They further expressed profound gratitude to the Government of Indonesia for the efforts exerted during its Chairmanship to reactivate the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and to transform it, once again, into a decisive force in international relations.

Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating
Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries
Bandung, 25-27 April 1995

27 April 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH
FRENCH/SPANISH

APPENDIX

RESULT OF THE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON THE REVIEW AND EXTENSION CONFERENCE ON THE NPT

RESULT OF THE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON THE REVIEW AND EXTENSION CONFERENCE ON THE NPT

1. The Ministers of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries meeting in Bandung, Indonesia, 25-27 April 1995, exchanged views on the Review and Extension Conference on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

2. The Ministers of the States Parties to the Treaty observed that the Review and Extension Conference on the NPT is taking place at crucial moment in history following the end cold war with the Non-Aligned Countries commemorating the 40th Anniversary of the Bandung Declaration and when the international community is preparing for the 50th Anniversary of the United Nations.

3. The Ministers of the States Parties to the Treaty recognized that the NPT in spite of its unequal obligations, has been useful in promoting international peace and security. They praised Non-Aligned States Parties for adhering faithfully to the obligations they entered into under the Treaty.

4. They further expressed deep concern that the nuclear weapon States have not adhered fully to the obligations under the Treaty. They underlined that the Review and Extension Conference on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty offers a unique opportunity for States Parties to the Treaty to achieve the goal of comprehensive disarmament, in particular in the nuclear field.

5. The Ministers of the States Parties to the Treaty emphasized the need for the adoption of a genuine and comprehensive disarmament regime to meet the security needs of all countries, particular the non-nuclear weapon States through the fulfilment of the commitments undertaken by the nuclear weapon States under the Treaty, namely :

a. Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT),

b. international legally binding instruments to provide comprehensive assurances to the non-nuclear weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

c. a cut off in the production and the elimination of stockpiling of fissile materials and other nuclear devices for weapons purposes,

d. elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction,

e. establishment of nuclear weapon free zones,

f. the unimpeded and non-discriminatory transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

6. The Ministers of the States Parties to the Treaty emphasiszed the urgency and the importance of achieving the universality of the Treaty as a means of promoting international peace and security.

7. In the light of the above considerations, the Ministers of the States Parties to the Treaty agreed that :

a. The Treaty shall be extended in accordance with the options provided in paragraph 2 of Article X.

b. In conformity with paragraph 3 of Article VIII, five years after the adoption of this extension decision, a regular review conference shall be convened, and subsequent regular review conferences shall be convened at intervals of five years thereafter to conduct proper and comprehensive reviews of the operation of the Treaty with a view to monitoring the implementation of the committments referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 above.

Bandung, 27 April 1995

ANNEX II

Address by
H.E. Mr. Soeharto
President of the Republic of Indonesia

At the
Commemoration of
The 40th Anniversary of
The Asian-African Conference
And the Opening of
The Ministerial Meeting of
The Coordinating Bureau of
The Non-Aligned Movement
Bandung, 24 April 1995

Your Excellency, Secretary-General of the United Nations and

Mrs. Leia Maria Boutros-Ghali,

Your Excellency, President of the 49th U.N. General Assembly and

Mrs. Amara Essy,

Excellencies,

Distinguished Delegates,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me first of all extend to all of you, foreign delegates, a warm welcome to Indonesia. Your presence here today is a manifestation of the depth of our commitment to the "Spirit of Bandung" and to the work of our Movement for the shaping of a new world order of peace, justice and common prosperity.

It is indeed a great honour for Indonesia to host the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement.

That we are launching this Meeting on the day when we commemorate the 40th Anniversary of the Asian-African Conference is no coincidence. An abiding sense of history has prompted us to fuse these two events-- for whenever and wherever we of the Non-Aligned Movement convene to consider urgent matters of common concern, it would serve our cause well to summon the flame that was lit in Bandung forty years ago to illumine our deliberations. And as our Movement prepares to cross the threshold into a new century, it is appropriate as well as necessary that we reflect on the principles and ideals that inspired the founding of our Movement and rededicate ourselves to them.

For in this building, in this very hall, 40 years ago, statesmen and Leaders from 29 Asian and African countries met in an unprecedented international event that for a whole week was the focus of world attention.

Through the decades since then, Bandung has remained a beacon of an undying hope for peace, justice and shared prosperity even while the world journeyed through that dark and perilous era that was known as the Cold War.

Asia and Africa, cradles of great civilizations that had fallen to colonial bondage, found a renascence within these walls. From here an inexorable tide would rise to sweep away the colonial past as nations all over the world still under foreign domination were inspired to break their chains and claim their place within the community of nations. The Asian-African Conference was a major factor in the adoption by the United Nations of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Many independent nations of today remember the Asian-African Conference as the voice that roused them from the slumber of centuries and bade them walk in the sunshine of freedom.

But freedom is not a mere casting away of yokes and chains. Freedom also means the willing and deliberate acceptance of responsibilities. It is a blessing that can only be attained and preserved through the operation of responsible relationships whether it be between individuals or between nations.

This truth was well understood by that first generation of Leaders of Asia and Africa. That is why, even as they pondered on ways of dealing with the problems besetting the world at that time, they also found it fitting and necessary

to articulate a new ethos to govern the relationship between and among nations great and small.

This came to be known as the "DASA SILA OF BANDUNG" or the Ten Principles of Bandung.

These fundamental principles of international relations bear reiterating today in the context of the post-Cold War era.

Allow me then to state them for our time:

First. Respect for the fundamental human rights and for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

Second. Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations;

Third. Recognition of the equality of all races and of the equality of all nations large and small;

Fourth: Abstention from intervention or interference in the internal affairs of another country;

Fifth: Respect for the right of each nation to defend itself singly or collectively, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

Sixth. (a) Abstention from the use of arrangements of collective defense to serve the particular interests of any of big power; and

(b) Abstention by any country from exerting pressures on other countries;

Seventh: Refraining from acts or threats of aggression or the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any country;

Eighth: Settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means, such as negotiation, conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement as well as other peaceful means of the parties' own choice, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

Ninth: Promotion of mutual interest and cooperation; and

Tenth. Respect for justice and international obligations.

If these principles sound as if they were written with a view to the events of today, it is because they apply for all time. And they apply not only to Asians and Africans but to all humankind. The great men who formulated these principles were not of a parochial bent for they gazed beyond the boundaries of their nations and their continents into the sphere of universal verities. Thus they transcended ideologies, social and economic systems, creeds and all considerations of race and ethnicity.

All of us therefore who believe in the desirability and attainability of global peace, justice and prosperity, who believe in the essential unity of the human race and basic dignity of the human individual, owe a debt of gratitude to the men of far-reaching vision who crafted these simple phrases that ring with truth and rectitude-- to the Leaders who sowed the seeds of Non-Alignment.

The seeds that sprouted in Bandung took firm roots six years later when 25 newly independent countries formally founded the Non-Aligned Movement at the Belgrade Summit of 1961. Since then the membership of the Movement has grown to its present strength of 112 member countries, thus representing the vast majority of humankind.

As the largest peace movement in history, it has served as a moral and political force that provided an alternative vision to the bloc politics of the Cold War. That alternative vision had, of course, been defined in 1955-- here in Bandung. It only needed to be further elaborated on, in Belgrade and in the succeeding Summits, in the context of the changing times and the unfolding realities of the world situation.

In pursuit of that vision, the Non-Aligned Movement actively contributed to the eventual triumph of a number of worthy causes. The Movement vigorously fought colonialism and today colonialism, --at least in its classical form-- has been virtually eradicated. The Movement was at the vanguard of the drive against institutionalized racism as exemplified by the abhorrent system of *apartheid* and today we can safely say that *apartheid* is dead. The NAM consistently championed the long overdue process of nuclear disarmament which is finally underway, bringing the world a few steps back from the nuclear abyss. With the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the bipolar structure of world politics in the late 1980s, the Non-Aligned Movement stood vindicated as bloc politics yielded to multipolarism, to democratization and pluralism both within and among nations.

Such a transformation of the strategic and political constellation of the world contributed to the resolution or mitigation of a number of regional conflicts and a resurgence of faith in the United Nations.

But soon this bright outlook was overcast by the dark clouds of new and old problems: unresolved tensions and violent conflicts, armed aggression and foreign interference, and an upsurge in ethnic and religious strife. In the economic sphere, a steadily widening prosperity gap and unrelieved disparities and inequities have been aggravating relations between developed and developing countries.

Faced with such a complex global reality, the Non-Aligned Movement has had to make a choice: whether to adapt dynamically to the changing times and thus continue its vital role in world affairs or to accept relegation to irrelevance.

At the Tenth NAM Summit in Jakarta in September 1992, we made our choice.

Our Movement is a political coalition encompassing more sovereign states than has any other grouping in history. Therefore, our Movement declared that it would not be a mere spectator nor would it resign itself to being sidelined in the currents of historic change. We resolved then that the NAM dynamically adapt to these currents by setting new priorities and reordering old ones, by devising new approaches and new strategies. No more did we resort to stereotyped responses, to the mere cataloguing of grievances and anxieties, but we girded ourselves for a robust advocacy that would place the agenda of the Movement into the mainstream of international thought and action.

Vigorously we addressed the political concerns that gripped the world then and continue to grip the world today. And we also took a step of far-reaching significance: we decided to restore the issue of economic cooperation to the top of the Movement's agenda.

But perhaps the greatest single accomplishment of that Summit is not reflected in the decisions taken nor in the resolutions passed, but in the fact that when we emerged from our deliberations, all doubts about the relevance of the Movement in the post-Cold War era had vanished. Doubts that might have existed in our minds before the Meeting.

The Movement came out of that Summit reinvigorated, strengthened in its resolve and clear in its purposes. And instead of dwelling on grievances, our Movement sought a constructive dialogue and offered to engage the developed world in cooperation in all fields. In this we were only being faithful to the example of the Leaders of the Asian-African Conference. Their Final Communique was an epitome of moderation, tolerance and an ardent concern for peace and reconciliation.

Theirs is the same example which guided and inspired our Movement as, during the past couple of years, it took various initiatives and supported various endeavours for peace in the former Yugoslavia, in Northeast Asia, in Southeast Asia, in the Middle East, in Latin America and in Africa. When we appealed to the parties to these conflicts to refrain from acts and threats of aggression or the use of force, we were virtually quoting from several of the Ten Principles.

In working for the restructuring, revitalization and democratization of the United Nations, our Movement honours the devotion of the Leaders of the Asian-African Conference to the Charter of the United Nations which they invoke in the very first of the Ten Principles and again in the fifth and the eighth. And when we conveyed an *"Invitation to Dialogue"* to the Seven Most Developed Countries of the World, when in recent months we called for a global partnership for sustainable development, we did so on the basis of a recognition of the equality of all parties to that dialogue and partnership-- which is the thrust of the third of the Ten Principles.

When our Movement broadened and intensified South-South cooperation for development on the basis of self-reliance, we were precisely in accord with a prescription for economic cooperation in the Final Communique. It is perhaps worth noting that the Asian-African Conference encouraged the free flow of investment capital and recognized the value of development assistance.

I can confidently say that all that our Movement has done and is doing today and will do in the future in furtherance of peace and sustainable development, in the cause of justice and the essential equality of all men-- has been in some way or other prefigured in the Final Communique of the Asian-African Conference.

Excellencies,

Distinguished Delegates,

There is, I regret to say, a note of concern to our commemoration of the Asia-Africa Conference and it stems from the fact that in spite of the efforts of the Leaders of Asia and Africa at that time and the subsequent striving of the Non-Aligned Movement through the years, many of the concerns which the Conference addressed have up to this day remained unresolved.

The peace that they envisioned has not yet been attained. In various places of the world, great numbers of people are being killed or maimed because disputes are not being settled through negotiations or other peaceful means. *Apartheid* is dead but other, more insidious forms of racism are still prevalent. Teeming millions in the developing world still languish in the grip of poverty, ignorance and backwardness because of the inequities and imbalances in international economic relationships. Even the problems of commodity trade to which the Final

Communique devoted several paragraphs are still wreaking havoc on the economies of many developing countries.

It is clear that the work which the Leaders of the Asian-African Conference began is far from finished.

That is why if we listen closely with our mind's ear, there are voices other than our own in this hall today. Across four decades, the Leaders of the Asian-African Conference are calling to us to take up that unfinished task. It is a historical call for us to exert our best efforts to bring it as close to a successful conclusion as we possibly can.

We cannot therefore pay proper homage to the Leaders of the Asian-African Conference with words alone.

We must respond with action to their call.

To be able to do this, our Movement must remain dynamic, must adapt to the times. It must never be static and, above all, must never retrogress. Our Movement must continue evolving and growing in enlightenment-- but always within the framework of the principles and ideals that the Asian-African Conference spelled out for all time forty years ago.

And this is the heart of the message I wish to share with you today.

We can only truly honour the memory of the Leaders of the Asian-African Conference of 1955 by being faithful in practice to the Ten Principles which they bequeathed to humankind as a priceless legacy, by taking up the task necessary to attain their vision of a world of greater peace, justice and common prosperity, and by being, as a Movement and an organization, fit for that task.

May God Almighty bless our endeavours so that we may be worthy of that legacy.

Thank you.